

No. 13,384.

BERING SEA COMMISSION

Expectation That the President of

Switzerland Will Be Asked to

Act as Umpire.

Secretary Olney was called on today by

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassa

dor, who submitted the final acceptance of

the British government of the plan of a

President to submit the plan to Congress,

and as the legislative branch has refused

considered certain that the commission ar-

likely that the President in submitting the

two. The personnel of the commission has not been suggested, but there is a belief that

The Venezuelan Matter.

In view of the pending request of the

ernment, Sir Julian's call at the State De-

some comment as to Great Britain's prob-

able answer to the letter of Justice Brewer,

and that the British foreign office has not

given any intimation as yet as to its pur-

pose. There is reason to believe, however, that there will be no action on the Brewer

letter within a month or more, as the re-

SENATOR ALLISON'S SMILE.

How He is Trying to Ambush His

Presidential Aspirations.

his home, where he has succeeded, without

difficulty, in bagging the senatorship again.

winter in trying to ambush the presiden-

tial nomination. He has a well-defined sys-

tem for the capture of this larger game.

Silence is the chief thing. His friends say

that he has decided not to permit himself

to be drawn into the discussion of any gen-

eral questions in the newspapers, and that

he will have no more to say on the floor of

the Senate than is absolutely necessary to

the handling of the routine business of his

it may not seem sullen. Such a smile! It

as amiable and conciliatory as possible, but it seems to say: "Hush, just between us,

babe's face in its sleep. It is compensatory

to the listener, who waits and hears noting

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Hearing Postponed at the Request of

Mr. Dawes and Secretary Smith.

There was to have been a hearing yester

day in the Senate committee on Indian af-

fairs (of which Mr. Pettigrew is chair-

man) on the general subject of the reor-

ganization of Indian territory. The Indian

commission, the Secretary of Interior and

representatives of the five civilized tribes

were to have been heard. The matter was

postponed, however, at the request of ex-

Senator Dawes and Secretary Smith. The

disposition of the committee appears to be

in favor of placing this territory on a foot-

ing with other territories of the country

and to bring it within the operation of the

iaws of the United States. Senator Petti-

grew says that the situation of affairs in

indian territory is such as to demand ac-

tion of Congress. It is represented that the

ndians have themselves violated the trea-

ties with the United States: that, instead

dians own most of the land and ninety-

poor existence. The Indians have invited

white men into the territory and leased

their lands to them, and it is represented

that 300,000 whites are there outside

the jurisdiction and protection of the United States laws. The suggestion to be

considered by the committee is to divide the land among all the residents of the

territory, white and Indian alike; to open it up to settlement, to abolish the Indian

legislature and courts, and to establish the

THE FISH COMMISSION.

No Confirmation of the Rumor as to

Maj. Ferguson.

It is said that Maj. T. B. Ferguson

United States minister to Norway and

Sweden, has been tendered the office of

fish commissioner, which has been vacant

several months, and that he will resign

his present diplomatic position to accept.

The report lacks official confirmation, and

it is said in official quarters that the Presi-

dent has not yet taken up the question of this appointment. Maj. Ferguson was as-

sistant fish commissioner under Prof.

Baird, and is a candidate for the commissionership. The office can be filled only by nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate.

Personal Mention.

H. H. Kohlsaat, proprietor of the Times

Herald and the Evening Post of Chicago,

and Secretary Rice, of the famous Fellow-

ship Club, of that city, are in the city for a

short stay. They will attend the Gridiron

Club dinner, this evening, as guests of Mr.

Frank G. Carpenter.

Rev. Dr. Biliott of the Church of the Ascension has accepted an invitation to speak

at the annual dinner of the Episcopalian Club of Marsachusetts, which will be given

Col. H. M. Robert, corps of engineers, formerly Engineer Commissioner of the

District, is in the city, en route from Pen-

Lieutenant Commander F. M. Wise of the training ship Essex is visiting friends at 2116 O street.

Fla., to his new station at New

at the Hotel Brunswick next Monday.

James G. Blaine, jr., is at Page's.

York city.

usual territorial government.

nine out of a hundred of them have but

holding the lands equally, a few In-

committee.

ing from his lips.

Senator Allison has just returned from

lump sum proposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1896-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

BIMETALLIC LEADERS

They Claim to Have Received Assurance of Sympathy.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

Will Help the New Movement in Good Time.

A SERIOUS WARNING

The bimetallic leaders claim that the triumph of their meeting this week was the assurance of sympathy they received by cenfidential letter or word of mouth from both democrats and republicans of the highest standing and influence in their respective parties. They decline to give names or go into particulars for the present. In good time, they assert, everything will come out, and the real strength be revealed of the movement to make silver the one overshadowing issue of the national campaign.

Democratic Party on Probation. The attitude of these men thus communicating with the projectors of the new party is similar to that publicly taken by ex-Congressman Hatch of Missouri. Mr. Hatch, laboring under no restraint of office, came out frankly and put his party-the democratic party-on probation. He has given it six months in which to take the right stand on the silver question. If, at the end of that time, to wit, the day of the adoption of the party's national platform, the record is not satisfactory to him; if, in other words, the party in national convention refuses to commit itself to free coinage at 16 to 1, Mr. Hatch will call for his letter and go over to the new organization. Meanwhile he will remain a democrat, cherishing hope, and putting in some stanch licks for silver among his long-time friends. And so with the men who, because of being in office, are not now in position to come out into the

in case the stands taken by the old parties should show a denial of silver's demands. A Warning to Silver Leaders.

open, but who are represented as pledging themselves to do so and join the new party

If this assurance of sympathy is not exaggerated for campaign purposes, it carries with it a varning to the silver leaders that they cannot ignore. Their national ticket will have to be national in every sense. Complimentary references to this local leader or that may continue for mere com-pliment's sake. If a little "jollying" here and there can be made to put greater life into favorite sons, well and good. But when the time comes for final action, when it must be made plain to the people what the movement means by pointing to the men who are to express it in case of suc-cess in the highest offices under the gov-ernment, those men, it is held, must be men ernment, those men, it is held, must be men of national reputation and of national influence. Politicians themselves well known, are not to be expected to come out of old organizations and join a new one under the leadership of obscure, however worthy, men. The demand will be for leaders of experience and well-established reputations, and unless the ticket is made up of such, the result, even with other conditions such, the result, even with other conditions

promising, must be failure. Its Resources as to Leadership.

Granting conditions favorable to the forming of a new party on this silver issue next July, what will be the extent of its resources in the line of leadership? The south, where so many able silver men reside, is thought to be barred. Silver may become very strong these next six months, but not strong enough to make possible the election of a southern man to the presidency this year. The west, or the north-west, or what is called the east, will, therefore, have to supply the candidate. Will Mr. Teller consent to run? He is regarded as the strongest silver man in all the west Mr. Jones of Nevada has lost his strength by parting with his locks to the populists The northwest has only Gen. Weaver, and he, as an oft-beaten man, would lack prestige. The far east presents nobody, and the middle east has only Mr. Cameron. Will Mr. Cameron be available? Apparently, therefore, unless the new party can recruit so largely from the republicans as be able to comman l either Mr. Teller or Mr. Cameron for its presidential candidate, its chances of success next fall are slim.

HIS HEAD WAS PUNCHED.

Representative Brumm Got the Worst of a Difficulty at the Capitol.

Representative Brumm of Pennsylvania got into trouble in the Capitol building last evening, which resulted, it is said, in his head being punched through one of the glass book cases. His son has been appointed carpenter of the House, and, as the story is told, Mr. Brumm was complaining that certain work involving profit did not go to the carpenter, who, in his judgment, should have it. He appealed to an ex-emplove of the House to sustain him in the as sertion that this particular work had heretofore gone to the carpenter. The ex-employe, who had not been following the controversy, replied that Mr. Brumm was mistaken. Thereupon, it is said, the incensed member from Pennsylvania applied to the ex-employe an insulting term. The resent-ment of this was sudden and effective, and Mr. Brumm was saved from being more severely chastised only through the interference of bystanders. The thing was over in a minute, and both

parties were extremely careful in trying to prevent the facts becoming known.

Treasury Department Promotions. The following promotions have been made in the classified service in the Treasury Department: Secretary's office-Geo. H Slaybaugh, Pennsylvania, \$1,400 to \$1,600.

Treasurer's office-H. H. Seltzer, Pennsyl-

vania, \$900 to \$1,000. Office of auditor for the War Department -W. B. Holder, Illinois, \$1,400 to \$1,000; R. R. Black, South Carolina, \$1,200 to \$1,400: W. S. Dewhirst, Illinois, \$1,000 to \$1,200; C. B. Smith, Vermont, \$300 to \$1,230.

Office of auditor for Post Office Department-J. A. Pierre, District of Columbia, \$1,200 to \$1,400; U. S. Catlett, Tennessee, \$1,000 to \$1,200; J. L. Wilmeth, Arkansas, 840 to \$1,000; W. A. Walsh, North Dakota,

Army Orders. Capt. H. F. Hodges, corps of engineers has been ordered to New York for duty as a member and disbursing officer of the board of engineers.

Capt. O. M. Carter, corps of engineers, has been ordered to resume his former duties at Savannah. Lieut. J. D. L. Lafitte, eighth infantry,

has been ordered to Baton Rouge for duty with the National Guard of Louisiana. Capt. Louis Brechemin, assistant surgeon, has been granted fifty days' leave of

Chinese Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Fung Yung Chen as consul general of the Chinese empire at San Francisco. This is probably the most important office in the Chinese consular service, and requires an able man to fill it. Li Yung Yew, the retiring consul, in-curred the ill will of the powerful Six Com-panies, and they instituted a vigorous cam-paign to secure his removal, with the result that he has at last been supe

DEMOCRATS EXCITED

Acceptance of the Plan Submitted by the Some Misapprehension Over Local British Ambassador. Representation at Chicago.

Interesting Story of the Long Strug-

HOW VICTORY CAME the Paris award. It remains only for the

Local democratic circles were consider to pay a lump sum for the selzures, it is ably agitated this morning over the call to the national democratic convention israngement will be approved. It is quite sued by Chairman Harrity of the demo cratic national committee, in which it is plan to Congress may suggest once more stated that each territory and the District the desirability of a lump payment as the of Columbia shall have two delegates. The impression had been that the District was to have six delegates in the Chicago convention, the democratic national committee, most expeditious means of settlement, for the commission of arbitration, if agreed to, will bind the United States to any payment awarded, which may far exceed the at its recent meeting here, having passed a The commission is to be composed of one American commissioner, one British com-missioner and an umpire, to be chosen by the resolution recommending that such a number be admitted from each of the territories and the District of Columbia. It will be remembered that Mr. Nesbit of Oklahoma inthe President of Switzerland will be asked to act as umpire, or some one designated by the Swiss president, if the sessions of the commission necessitate the presence of the umpire in this country. troduced a resolution asking that his territory be accorded six votes in the national convention, and that Mr. James L. Norris. the member of the national committee from the District of Columbia, secured the adoption of an amendment to this, procuring the same privilege for the District. It was a Venezuelan commission to the British govmistaken idea, however, that the adoption of such a resolution finally fixed the reprepartment on the Bering sea matter led to

Mr. Norris is Confident. Mr. James L. Norris, the District member of the national committee, when his attention was called to the statement in Chairman Harrity's call that the District of Columbia would be entitled to two delegates in the convention, said to a Star

practice. At present unler the rule made by the national convention itself the District of Columbia is entitled to but two delegates. The resolution adopted by the national committee just at the close of the session recommended to the convention that six delegates be admitted from the District. So we will elect six delegates and they will go to the convention and apply for admission. When the matter dentials the resolutions of the national committee will be presented together with the credentials of the District delegates, He is here now to devote the rest of the and there is no doubt whatever that the recommendation of the national committee will prevail. There was no opposition prac-tically to the proposal in the committee and there will be none in the committee on credentials or the convention. I wish you were as sure of getting to heaven as I am that the six delegates who will go from the District will be admitted to the

A Long, Hard Struggle.

In view of the interest occasioned by following statement: the forthcoming renewal of activity in the campaign which is about to open for the seems to creep over his face on tip-toe. It is selection of delegates to the national con- Hammond, whose case differs from that of vention, it may not be uninteresting to note the history of the persistent and he-role efforts which the District democracy not for publication, I am very friendly dis-posed toward you." It comes and goes as gently as the smile that passes over a made for actual representation in the national conventions of the party before it succeeded in securing that object.

A few months ago Mr. Allison did not think it would be worth while for him to be a presidential candidate. He told his friends it would be useless. Now he thinks differently about the matter. He thinks he has nothing to do but to keep silent and to wait. His friends and many who are disin-terested are encouraging him. Probably two-thirds of the politicians who are habit-ues of the Capitol will say that they would rather take his chances than those of any one in a long fight. A long fight between the other candidates is what he is waiting Democratic Association

and the territories, but the committee admit them. at St. Louis, in 1876, which nominated Sam-uel J. Tilden, the delegates from the Dis-

A Conference Compels a Change.

The plan of a central democratic com mittee was devised, and a call issued under the authority of the Jackson Association each of the twenty-two legislative districts in the city to meet in convention and to elect two delegates and two alternates. The convention was held in the old Cosmopolitan Hall, at the corner of 8th and D streets, with Mr. John F. Ennis of the District bar as chairman and Mr. Lawren Gardner as secretary. This convention elected as delegates A. A. Wilson, now marshal, and William Dickson, and, as alternates, Robert Ball and Lawrence Gardner The convention also adopted a resolution asking each of the twenty-two districts to name one member of a central democratic committee, this committee to have charge of all political matters pertain-

ing to the democracy in the District of Recognition Almost Assured.

The delegates elected attended the Cin cinnati convention, and there Delegate Martin McGinniss of Montana presented their case to the committee on credentials. and received a favorable report, the principal argument used being that as each of the territories were some day to become tories and the District of Columbia by granting them two votes each in the national convention, one member on the na-tional committee and membership on all tional committee and membership on an committees. As the report from the committee was being presented to the convention, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, now of the New York World, but then a delegate from St. Louis, at the instigation of some men with Louis, at the instigation of some men with selfish interests to serve, objected to the peals.

consideration of that part of the report, and the convention, being in no condition or frame of mind for discussion, passed the matter by, which, of course, settled it for that time.

delegation from the District of Columbia

was composed of Mr. E. D. Wright and Mr.

trell, as alternates. They, with the assist-

ance of Mr. A. A. Wilson, treasurer of the congressional committee, and Mr. Watson

Boyle, its secretary, made a very strong fight. They were assisted in this fight by a better organization of the representatives

votes, or twelve out of the eighteen, for

The Last Two Conventions.

In the next convention, that of 1888, at

St. Louis, the delegates from the District

son and Lawrence Gardner, with William

H. Claggett and Charles Thompson as al-

ternates. In this convention there was a

very determined sentiment toward depriv-

ing the territories and the District of Co-

trict; but by the united fight made by the

territories, and their concerted action with the District of Columbia, nothing was done.

The convention was unanimous in its choice, and as there was no fight of any

significance, the matter was passed.

The local convention of 1892 resulted in the election of Mr. James L. Norris and

Mr. Harry E. Davis as delegates, and Mr. Wm. H. Manogue and Mr. J. Fred. Kelly

as alternates. Out of this convention grew the first troubles of the democratic organ-

zation in the District of Columbia by the

formation of two central committees, one headed by Mr. Michael I. Weiler and the

other by Mr. William H. Manogue. After months of wrangling the matter was com-

promised by the election of the present chairman, Mr. William Holmead.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION

All American Prisoners Have Been Paroled

Except Hammond.

The State Department Directs Active

Measures in Behalf of United

States Citizens.

The State Department today gave out the

"Manion, consular agent at Johannes-

berg, cables Secretary Olney that all Amer-

ican prisoners are out on parole except

others in that Hammond signed conditional

invitation to Jameson to come to Johannes-

berg in case of extreme peril. Jameson

marched toward Johannesberg, however,

before trouble arose. When this was dis-

covered American and other leaders issued

proclamation calling on people to refrain

from hostilities. Instead of inciting rebel-

lion, Hammend in the beginning raised

Transvaal flag, and all in movement swore

allegiance. Clement and other Americans

took arms from many and sent men home.

Not a shot was fired by the Johannesberg

surrendered and every effort made to main-

tain the republic as against British en-croachment. The cases against the Ameri-

can prisoners arrested will be tried in

ourt, though the government has not ye

that the Transvaal government has acted

magnanimously."

In view of the foregoing it is believed

here that neither Hammond nor any other Americans are in serious peril. The State

Department has cabled Manion to use the

most active and vigorous measures for th

relief of the Americans and to that end to

make to the Transvaal government di-rect representation on behalf of the

United States, which in this case acts

independently, of course, in its own interest and in behalf of its own citizens, and

not as the sympathizer or ally of any

THE GRIDIRON CLUB.

Its Eleventh Anniversary Celebration

to Take Place Tonight.

The eleventh anniversary celebration of

the famous Gridiron Club will be held this

evening at the Arlington. Preparations

have been made for the banquet on a scale

probably surpassing anything of the sort

ever attempted by this unique and always

entertaining organization. The list of

guests is very long, including the names of

160 of the most prominent men in political,

literary and in social life of the capital, as

well as a number of others from out of

town. The scenic effects will be superb,

and a particularly interesting feature of

the evening, but one on which the mem-

pers of the committee in charge are natur

ally reticent, will be an ingenious and novel

of the day. Among the guests who have accepted invitations are the following, who were invited by the club as a body: The

Vice President, Attorney General Harmon Senator Gorman, Mr. Justice Brown of the

upreme Court, Speaker Reed, Mr. W. H.

Baldwin, jr., Mr. Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, the Secretary of the In-terior and Mr. Colin Studes. Among the guests invited by the individ-

ual members are ex-Gov. Shepherd, Pay-master General Stanton, Senator Shoup,

Senator Thurston, Representatives Can-non and Sayers, Controller Eckels, Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald,

H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald, Dr. Edward Bedloe, Representative Dalzell, Rear Admiral Benham, Senator Pettigrew, Postmaster General Wilson, Gen. Felix Agnus of the Baltimore Herald, Mr. Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia Press, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Elkins, Representative Charles F. Crisp, Representative Morrison, Mr. George Alfred Townsend, Representative William

Alfred Townsend, Representative William A. Smith, Mr. Henry T. Thurber, the Pres-

ident's private secretary, Senator Wilson of Washington, Commissioner William Loch-ren, Secretary Morton, Mr. Beale R. How-

ard, Mr. James F. Barbour, Rev. D. J. Staf-ford, D.D.; Mr. Joseph H. Manley of Maine and Mr. John W. MacCartney.

PATSY HARRIS RESPITED.

His Execution Postponed Until the

14th of February.

The President has postponed the execu-

tiention of the sentence in the case of John,

alias Patsy, Harris until February 14 next.

Harris was convicted of murder and senterced to be hanged at the District jail

on the 31st instant. The President respited him at the instance of United States District Attorney Birney, in order to await the determination of the appeal from the

nethod of referring to the important topics

other power.

ndicated time of prosecution. Manion adds

party, there was no disturbance, nor a sin

act of hestility, arms were

How Success Was Reached. Four years later another effort was made in the convention held in Chicago. The

William Dickson, as delegates, and Mr. Lawrence Gardner and Mr. Thos. J. Lut-THE REAL FACTS IN THE CASE

gle for Recognition.

Bering sea commission, to pass upon the claims of Canadian sealers seized prior to

from the territories. But even after their case had been presented, there were grave doubts as to their admission. Just at this time Mr. Manning of New York discovered that he was considerably short of the delegated. gates necessary to make a two-thirds vote to secure the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. An arrangement was, therefore, made with him that the territories and the District of Columbia would cast two-thirds of their he agreed to the admission of the territo-ries and the District. The opposition, which was led by Mr. John Kelly, underof Columbia were Messrs. William Dicklumbia of their votes, especially the Dis-

sentation of the District in the convention:

transmitted through Secretary Olney; but it is understood that the ambassador had no information to impart on this subject, "That is in accordance with the rule and quest will go through the usual slow chan-nels of diplomacy. The answer to Venezu-ela is expected to be delayed until about February 14, as the mail transmission of the request and answer will take until then.

From 1844 the District of Columbia was always represented at the national convention, but was never accorded the right to vote, as it was held that the District having no electoral votes to deliver was not entitled to have a voice in selecting the nominees. In the call for the republican convention in 1856, which nominated Mr. Fremont, the territories were included in the representation, and on that ground the District of Columbia was accorded two votes in the convention. The democratic national gathering, however, steadily declined to permit the District to have a voice in the deliberations. The delegates who were sent to democratic conventions from the District were for a long number of years appointed or elected by the Jackson

In 1872, however, a determined move was made in the direction of securing for the bia some proper recognition of its rights. The delegates to the convention in Battimore, which nominated Horace Greeley, from this District were Richard T. Merrick and William Dickson. Mr. Merrick made a strong argument in favor of the District credentials, by a large vote, refused to admit them. At the next convention, held trict were Robert Ball and Columbus Alexander. They presented their case to the committee and were politely accorded seats on the platform, but the convention refused to give them the right to vote.

The next move was made in 1880. A number of gentlemen who were interested in the matter examined the arguments made in the previous conventions, to find out the cause of the difficulty and try, if possible, to secure recognition. The gen-Messrs. William Dickson, John E. Norris, C. P. Culver, Duncan S. Walker, Thomas B. Kalbfus, Lawrence Gardner and A. A. Wilson. They saw that the main trouble in the past had resulted from the fact that the delegates from the District had been elected by the old Jackson Democratic Association, and with no intention of being antagonistic to that old association, but national convention were elected at primary meetings, the conference held that delegates coming from the District of Co-lumbia should be elected in the same way, and not appointed from a club or associa-

VISIT TO GEN. GOMEZ TARIFF BILL'S FATE ST. PAUL ON THE BAR

The Star's Cuban Correspondent in the Insurgents' Camp.

HIS PERILOUS TRIP FROM HAVANA

High Estimate of Campos Expressed by His Former Opponent.

QUESTION OF BELLIGERENCY

From The Star's Special Correspondent.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR CAIMITO, PROVINCE OF HAVANA, Jan. 20, 1896. It is not more than sixty miles, as the crow flies, from Cuba's capital to this point -the camping place of Gen. Gomez's division of the rebel army, for the past four hours. In another four hours the army will again be on the move, and by this time omorrow night (11 o'clock), will have adanced forty miles eastward.

Under ordinary circumstances, and prorided with the proper papers, the reaching of the rebel lines from Havana is not very difficult. Immediately upon leaving the ity you are halted by the Spanish outposts and your military passport examined. A little further on and you are for the second time halted. And thus it is until perhaps you imagine you are to be shot, for the sentry appears thoroughly frightened as he raises his riece to the shoulder and cries out, after you have answered "Vive Espana," for you to advance singly. Even though vou are upon an open road and with open fields about he commands you to come up to him alone, and you wonder how under the circumstances you could do anything else.

Sometimes the sentry cannot read, and, although he thinks from the looks of your papers you are all right, he marches you to the nearest officer in command of that district (he may be either a corporal or a general), and turns you over for cross-examination. Then, if you are thirty miles from Havana, they become suspicious and lemand your reasons for desiring to go further. It is always well in such an emerzency to know the name of some higher officer still beyond and inform your questioner that you are to join his command. Should the man who endeavors to bar your progress then assert that you are going in the wrong direction to meet the general named (he must always be a general in this case), you on the other hand insist that you are possessed of inside information as to the whereabouts of that certain officer that cannot be questioned.

The Murderous Platendos

This clash of opinion and assumed information is not very pleasant, especially to the soldier, but the little bluff works, and you are allowed to proceed. Sometimes, by that the terror of Cuban peasantry and lonely travelers through the country, "plateados," are numerous in the section just ahead.

Yes, and it is these same plateados who make the going from one army to another a difficult and dangerous proceeding. They are murderers and cut-throats of the worst order, and are especially numerous in Havana province at the present time. A great many of them accompanied the army from the far eastern end of the island, and reaching Matanzas or Havana deserted. They respect neither side, but kill and riot at every opportunity.

Beyond Bejucal your correspondent was warned by a man who came out of a house that a party of plateados were up the road about a mile away. He said he expected they would come and attack his house and kill his wife and five daughters, who were in hiding in the cellar. Later on the plateados appeared in the thin cane about two hundred yards away. A victim had fallen into their hands, and, in plain sight of the house, they felled him to the ground with stones, finished his life with machetes, and, robbing him of his clothes, departed.

It was not a sight such as would tend to increase the desire to proceed further in that direction, but with the information that they had gone back into the cane fields, and the further knowledge of the fact that plateados carry no firearms, while The Star correspondent was well provided with the latter, and rode a good horse, the journey was continued. For the next two leagues to the eastward good time was made.

Not a man, woman or child was seen in the six miles, although there were in that vicinity three or four large Spanish columns. Bejucal itself was attacked by the rebels a few days before, and the handsome church was almost totally ruined. But the rebels had gone again like the wind, and no one knew whither.

At the Rebel Outpost.

About thirteen miles east from Bejucal the sudden cry of "Quien Va!" rang out. The rebel outposts, or rather the rear line of skirmishers, was being neared. This is readily known by the difference in the cries, the Spaniards asking "Who lives?" and the rebels "Who goes?"

To answer "Espana!" at this time would mean death, providing you were unlucky and the rebel picket a better marksman than the majority of his comrades. The opportunity is provided for, and after being certain that you are not in Spanish hands, you dig down into your riding boots and produce the rebel passport that entitles you to ride from one end of the island almost to the other, and guarantees you an scort the entire distance.

You at once appreciate the difference in value between the two military papers you carry. One, given by the government of Spain, says you may go with the "forces in operation," but you are hindered and watched in every movement you make. The other, issued in the name of the republic of Cuba, wins for you friends at every turn and valuable assistance in reaching any particular destination.

Shortly after passing the first rebel picket a rebel party of perhaps between three and four hundred men was met. It was a detachment of the forces under Gen. Quintin Banderas, whose main body was one league to the south. Here it was learned that Gomez was moving toward the Cienaga Zapata, or great Cuban everglades, in southern Matanzas. He was only twelve miles away, but as his entire force was cavalry, there was no chance to delay if he was to be caught up with.

Several small detachments of Banderas' force were encountered in the next three or four miles. A majority of the soldiers were negroes; strong, hardy fellows, who apparently were enjoying life even though they marched barefooted through the stub-(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Will Probab'y Pass the Senate Without Amendment Next Week.

The President May Allow It to Become a Law and Not Veto It.

There is a doubt in the minds of even the most earnest anti-protection democrats in Congress as to the fate of the tariff bill which is now in the Senate finance committee if it gets to the President. The first impression is, naturally, that the writer of the famous tariff message which unequivocally committed the democratic party to a purely revenue tariff would veto this bill, especially as he contends now that what is needed for the relief of the treasury is not more revenue. It appears, however, that there are considerations which cast a

Will Pass the Senate.

doubt upon the correctness of this first im-

It is reasonably certain that the tariff bill as it passed the House will be put through the Senate and be sent to the President. The silver men whose opposition is regarded as the chief danger in front of the bill, express the opinion privately that it will pass the Senate without amendment. They should know, if any-body; for if it is killed it will be by them. The amended bond bill is expected to come to a vote in the Senate next week some time. The Utah Senators will probably be sworn in on Monday or Tuesday, leaving no further excuse for delay. The expectation of the silver men is that as soon as this bond-silver proposition is disposed of the tariff bill will be reported from the finance committee, and that it will ulti-mately pass the Senate in the form in which it came over from the House.

Will Rest With the President. This would, of course, send the matter to the President, and its fate would then depend upon his action. The President would then have to consider two things

before deciding upon his action. In the first place, he would know that, however unsatisfactory this form of relief for the treasury might be to him, it would be the only sort he could get from Congress. In the second place, the question is raised, and admitted by earnest tariff reformers of Mr. Cleveland's own class of thinkers to be very doubtful, whether the special provision of the Constitution that revenue provision of the Constitution that revenue legislation must originate in the House does not place such legislation on an entirely different footing from other legislation, as regards the veto power. The view is presented that with this discrimination by the Constitution as regards revenue legislation it is extremely doubtful whether the President would feel at liberty to veto a revenue bill on any but constitutional grounds. While the last democratic platform declared that protection by means of tariff revenues is unconstitutional, it is not understood that Mr. Cleveland has ever been willing to go quite that far. It is not thought for a minute that he would veto thought for a minute that he would veto the present bill on the grounds that it violated the Constitution.

May Let It Become a Law. It is thought, therefore, to be not at all certain that he would not let the bill osition. He was quite as much oposed to the Gorman bill, and let it become a law, not because it was a party measure, for that he denied in his letter to Catchings, but because Congress had passed it. He did not then indicate any constitutional reasons for not exercising the veto, but some of those men in Congress who agree with him best as to all policy are so much in doubt as to the course he would follow as to the bill now under discussion that

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

they are extremely apprehensive about its

Wants of the Northeast. The Northeast Citizens' Suburban Asso clation has submitted a letter to the appro-

priations committee in support of the following estimates of appropriation for the coming fiscal year: For grading and improving 221 and 24th streets northeast, \$4,000. For site and building for school purposes, \$12,000. For fifty naphtha street mps-Winthrop Heights, 15; Langdon, 20; Avalon Heights, 15.

The letter says: The territory for which this legislation is asked by the Northeastern Suburban Citizens' Association and the Dis W streets on the south to 29th and Frankbraces the several subdivisions of Avalon Heights, East Langdon, Langdon Park and Winthrop Heights, all of which are laid out in exact conformity with the streets of city. The small amount estimated for grading will suffice to put in condition a thoroughfare for delivery wagons, coal etc., to scores of families now, in baweather, almost destitute of hauling facili-

Street lamps are especially desired. the area mentioned are four stores, two churches — Methodist and Episcopal — with night services, Langdon Lodge of Odd Fel lows, Langdon Lodge of Good Templars, a Christian Endeavor Society, a dancing school, constant choir practice by thirty or forty ladies and gentlemen, to say nothing of patrons of night trains hourly. The lack of proper educational facilities have long been deplored. Dozens of families are force to send their children to the city school at no inconsiderable item of expense for car fare rented from the Langdon Hall Association confessedly inadequate, and located a few feet from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks-a dangerous playground. connection it may be stated that the Dis-trict government is the owner of a handsome plateau, an acre in extent, near the intersection of Frankfort and 20th streets, on the line dividing Winthrop Heights and Langdon Park, an ideal location for a school

building. District Appropriations.

The subcommittee of the House appropriations committee on the District appropriation bill will hold a meeting Monday morning at 10 o'clock to conclude hearings on the bill. At that time there will be heard the Potomac Power and Light Company on a proposition to furnish light and heat, and the Citizens' Association of Eckington and North Capitol. No one will be admitted to the committee except thos having arguments to present.

Increased Police Service. There is a disposition on the part of the

Senate District committee to give heed to the appeal of the Brightwood Citizens' Association for increased police and fire service, and to this end will do all that can be done in the committee's jurisdiction. It is probable the Commissioners will be called upon to furnish official communications upon the subject, after which the committee will investigate the matter, and their conclusions may be used as a hasis Executive Clemency.

The President has granted a pardon in

the case of George McNabney, convicted in Missouri of counterfeiting and sentenced May 4, 1895, to eighteen months' imprisonment. This convict pleaded guilty, gave information which led and gave information which led to the conviction and punishment of a more guilty party. His pardon was recommended by the judge and district at-torney who officiated at his trial. A pardon has been granted James Steven-son, convicted in Utah of adultery. The sentence of eighteen months imposed on sentence of eighteen months imposed on Eli Blackwell, convicted in Arkansas of counterfeiting, has been commuted to one

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

The American Liner Runs Aground Off Long Branch.

IS IMBEDDED IN SIX FEET OF SAND

Nine Tugs Go Down to the Disabled Vessel.

SOME ALARM AT FIRST

SANDY HOOK, N. J., January 25 .- The American liner St. Paul, from Southampton for New York, struck the outer bar off Hotel Brighton, Long Branch, N. J., during the dense fog, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. She was shortly after discovered by the

patrol from Long Branch life-saving station, and preparations made to open communication with her. The apparatus was dragged to the place and brought into use, a shot fired across the vessel, the hawser hauled on board and the breeches buoy sent off. The people on board desired to remain by the vessel, as there was no danger. Messages were sent ashore notifying agents, maritime exchange and wrecking

companies of the accident. The crews from Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch life-saving stations are all in attendance on the steamer. Among the passengers on the St. Paul are ex Congressman W. 1 ourke Cockran, Prince Serge Wolkonsky, Dixon C. Walker, Dr. S. A. Knorpf, Harvey W. Brown, H. G. Fellows, Miss Mintie Sachs, Louis R. Worth and W. Whitehouse.

The St. Paul also has on board \$1,300,000

The tug Hustler passed out at 9:30 a.m., evidently on the way to render assistance to the steamer. The vessel struck head-on on a sand bar about a quarter of a mile from the iron pier. Her nose ran about 100 feet in the sand before her engines could be stopped. She is pointing southwest. The wind is blowing

in specie

northwest, but only at the rate of eight miles an hour now. The vessel lies off Seaview avenue, about 100 feet from the shore and was in charge of Capt Jamison. At the time she ran ashore it is said that there was only four feet of water over the bar. The vessel has on board two hundred bags of mail for the New York post office. Some of the old seamen along the shore

say that the vessel may not be floated for week or more.
The St. Paul is imbedded in about six fee of sand. At 10 a.m. none of the passengers had been removed from the steamer. Another tug has arrived beside the steamer. Another tug has arrived beside the steamer and one is or. her way from New York city. These three will be used in removing the passengers from the steamer. A stern line is out to hold the vessel in the position in which she struck. The vessel appears to be leaking. Dirty water is coming from the

ship's pumps. Capt. Mulligan of the life-saving crew at Long Branch boarded the steamer and had a talk with Capt. Jamison, and he will asig the passengers. Besides the Long Branch life-saving crew, there are the crews from Seabright and Monmouth Beach

eside the vessel. From the fact that the St. Paul ran aground at high water it is thought that she will not easily be floated. The next high water will be a little before 2 o'clock, and an effort will be made to pull her off In the meantime anything that can be saved will be taken from the vessel in order

to lighten her. Some passengers in the steerage became greatly alarmed when they learned the steamer was ashore. When they went on deck, however, and saw the shore

A dispatch received from Atlantic Highsays that there are nine tugs now near the St. Paul. The agent of the International Navigation Company says that if the St. Paul is not

ready to sail on Wednesday next the com-pany will substitute the St. Louis, which is now at Cramp's yard, Philadelphia. Life lines were thrown to the ship from neighboring life-saving stations, and the steamer's boats were made ready. engers were awakened by the ground-ing of the ship. There is still some fog, but the water is smooth, and there is no immediate danger.

A telegram to the life-saving bureau announcing the stranding of the St. Paul said the Merritt and Chapman wrecking crews had reached the vessel, and that the Long Branch, Seabright and Monmouth life-saving crews had placed their breeche buoy in order ready to land passengers and mail if found necessary. The telegram said there is no immediate danger. The news of the stranding was read with special interest at the Treasury Department, as the officials had received advices that the ship had aboard over a million gold which had aboard over a million gold, which was to be used for the purpose of mak-

ing bids for bonds.

The St. Paul was launched from Cramp's yard, Philadelphia, on April 10, 1895. She is 535.5 feet long, 63 feet beam and 50.4 feet deep. Her registered tonnage is 5,874 tons net, and 11,629 tons gross. She has five decks, and is one of the most magnificently appointed vessels in the trans atlantic service.

ANOTHER CLEVELAND DRAW OPEN. Mishap to a Fire Engine on the Way

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 25 .- A fire engine while being drawn at a rapid rate to a fire in the lumber district on the flats. at 2:30 o'clock this morning, plunged through an open drawbridge spanning the river at Seneca street. Four firemen were on the engine, two of whom jumped in time to avoid going down. The other two men were precipitated with the engine and horses into the river, a distance of about twenty-five or thirty feet. The men, while being partly stunned by the fall, managed to reach some piling and were then res-cued by their comrades who had jumped in time to save themselves. The two firemen, Driver Wm. Burgess and Assistant En gineer Charles Coolidge, who went down with the engine, were more or less injured but not fatally, it is believed.

The horses were drowned and the engine

lies a wreck at the bottom of the river vided with safety gates. A steep hill leads down to the bridge on the north side and the engine had gained such a momentum in making the descent that it was impos sible to stop when the driver discovered that the drawbridge was open. The night was so dark that the red lights located on each end of the open draw which had been swung out in midstream could not be seen. The draw had been opened to permit a fire boat to pass through on its way to the fire in the lumber district.

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

Pullman Porter Killed, but No Passengers Injured. ROANOKE, Va., January 25 .- A special from Riverton, Va., says: A section of the

branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad was wrecked near Riverton about 10 o'clock last night. A Pullman car porter(colored), named Phillips, was killed, and En-gineer Long and Fireman Propper severely injured. None of the passengers were hurt. The engine struck a rock, which derailed it and wrecked three cars, which caught fire and were consur Riverton is 190 miles north of Roancke.

Raymond & Whitcomb's excursion train coming south over the Shenandoah valley